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Department Store

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Best Native Jeweler and Engraver in Alaska Employed for This Department of the Store

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Tobaccos

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Local Agent for Eastman Kodak Co., Victor Talking Machine Co.,
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in Alaska,—Amazon Hip Rubbers—the best yet, good looking and
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Ivy Flour—"it clings like the ivy"—once tried, always used.

We are Sole Agents for **THE MAYER SHOE**

SLOW, BUT SURE is a motto that will apply to some things, but it does not
appeal to the people who **WEAR MAYER SHOES**, for they are not slow to
appreciate foot comfort and are sure where they can find it.

The leather used in making the Mayer Shoe is made in Milwaukee, the
largest leather-producing city in the world. Being in the very midst of this
great industry enables them to pick from the choicest product, and this is one of
the reasons why the Mayer Shoe will outwear any other.

Furs Purchased at Highest Prices

Farquhar Matheson

Successor to F. W. CARLYON

General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

Local and General

The Wrangell Drug Co.

A brand new 16-foot dory for \$20. Inquire at this office.

Al Osborne has a couple of residence houses on Stikine Ave. for rent.

The Ella Rohlfis came in Monday night and left out again Tuesday.

The Taku Jack left last Friday for the cannery at Santa Ana, with a scow load of box lumber.

Adjt. Robt. Smith and family last week moved into their new home in the eastern part of town.

David Johnson intends soon to put in a power drag saw at his wood yard, to cut logs into stovewood lengths.

The walk leading up the hill from the end of Stikine Avenue is sadly in need of repairs. But that is not the only one in town.

Fred S. Johnston is working in the sawmill at Shakan, whither he went in the Ella Rohlfis last week. Wrangell people are all glad to know that Fred is working in Shakan.

Deputy Marshal W. D. Grant, the traveling representative for the Department of Justice, spent a day or two in his home town this week, having come down from Juneau on the Seattle, Monday night. He returned to the capital on the Humboldt.

Happy Harry Van arrived in town by the Cottage City from Ketchikan last week and gave his moving picture show to a good house Friday night. His machine, however, went on the blink, and put him at a disadvantage. Those machines are like gasoline marine motors: alright when they work. Harry is on his way to the interior.

The steamer Challenge was brought up last Friday from Ketchikan, where she has been undergoing repairs to her furnace. She was in command of Capt. Albert Lee, and had on board Capt. H. F. Swift, Ed. Linderman, Jack Brady, Chief Engineer Wm. Taylor and Fireman Claire Snyder. After giving the boys a chance to shake hands and attend the dance, the steamer left out Sunday for Kluwuk. Mrs. Taylor and two sons accompanied "Billy" to his summer station. The steamer will be back after a scow load of shooks in about a week.

Frank E. Smith, the dairyman, is building a new residence near the dairy barn in the eastern end of town.

Twenty dollars takes a brand new 16 foot dory. Inquire at this office.

Several new fences in town materially improve the appearance of the property enclosed by them.

The electric lights were turned on again Saturday evening, the repairs to the engine having been made.

A social dance was given at the Red Men's Hall last Saturday night, in which Wrangell's young folks took a great deal of pleasure.

Those cattle seem to be living the strenuous life, being chased out of their home for fighting and disturbing the peace generally.

Adolph Engstrom has opened a new barber shop in the Collins building next door to the Cesslar, and has equipped it with modern fixtures.

What's the matter with having one of those new extinguishers placed somewhere on Stikine Avenue? The people of this end of town are entitled to it.

The Misses Culp, sisters of Mrs. Frank Thompson, arrived from the east by the last Seattle, and went out to Klawick in the Challenge, to spend the summer with their sister.

There will be a public meeting at the court house, Monday evening, May 20, to make arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day. Every citizen should attend this meeting.

Mrs. John Hylands and her two children and sister, came down from Telegraph Creek by canoe last week, arriving here Thursday all O. K. The river is clear of ice and at just the right stage for boating. The party left on the Dolphin for the south.

You will soon be given an opportunity of showing how much public spirit you possess by signing a subscription list drafted for the purpose of raising funds for the construction of that walk which we have mentioned a time or two before now. Put your name down for a liberal amount, either in money or work.

L. J. Cole has torn down that old log shack on the Cagle lot next to his residence. This shack has stood as a disgrace to the property in that section of town for many years, but it is now cut up into excellent stove wood. These old shacks are numerous in Wrangell, and many citizens could improve the appearance of their property and at the same time remove a menace in case of fire by emulating Mr. Cole's example.

Chamber of Commerce To-night.

KATHERINE REID IS DEAD

Such was the sad message that came over the wire to Robert Reid, husband of deceased, Monday, and fell like a pall on this community, where the lady had lived and formed friendships for thirteen years. Mrs. Reid had not been a well woman for some years, and a year ago left with her husband for the east with a hope of improvement. She was better and then worse until the 12th inst., when she passed to the bright beyond.

Deceased was aged about 59 years. Her husband, who alone survives her, is here in Wrangell, and has the sympathies of his large circle of friends and acquaintances, who were friends of the departed in the past.

It seems like Dr. DeVighe has a rabbit's foot on against him whenever he goes out in a gas boat. His first long trip was to Shakan in Geo. Demert's big launch. A storm came up and the mast had to be cut away to prevent the boat capsizing. About a year ago his own boat refused to run on one occasion, and he and a party spent two or three days drifting about Sumner Straits. Last week the Dr. and Mrs. DeVighe went in Jack Collins' little launch to Petersburg, and stopped there while Jack took five men to Geo. Barnes' logging camp in Farragut Bay. They waited several days, but Jack did not return. The Dr. then hired a boat and started out to find Jack, and found him trying to repair a part of the boat, which he had beached a few miles from the logging camp. The two men got the boat back to Geo. Looker's camp, and the Dr. and Mrs. DeVighe came on into town in the Queen, leaving Jack working on his engine.

Doc. now says that the next time he leaves town it will be in a vessel no smaller than the Farallon.

The three new "Deluge" fire extinguishers arrived on the last Seattle, and Saturday were put together and given a test. The machines are small and light, the chemical tank, holding twenty gallons, being mounted on two wheels, obviating the necessity of "toting" the machine to a fire. To each machine is attached fifty feet of hose, so that a fire may be reached easily. The machine tested threw a stream of the mixture to a distance of 75 to 100 feet.

While making candy one day during the week, Mrs. H. D. Campbell spilled some of the boiling syrup on her hands, scalding them in such a manner that professional service was necessary in order to alleviate the pain.

CAREFULLY EXAMINED

Capt. Pillsbury Gave Proposed Steamer Route a Good Inspection

Mayor McCormack and a small party of Wrangell citizens, including Captains Edwin Hofstad and L. M. Churchill, accompanied Capt. Geo. Pillsbury over to Dry Straits last Thursday, on which day the captain went to make an examination of the straits preliminary to a survey for the purpose of determining the amount of work necessary to dredge a channel, construct sea walls, etc.

The party left Wrangell at 9:30 A. M. in the Taku Jack, and arrived at Dry Straits at the proper stage of the tide to allow a run being made to the north end of the sand bar. The boat was then anchored in the lee of Summit Island, and at low tide Capt. Pillsbury went over the straits on foot and by rowboat, making as thorough an examination as was possible.

Like any other government business, the captain could not give out any definite information, but it has been inferred from the trend of his conversation that his report will be such as to bring about a survey, probably this fall or next spring; at all events, before the session of congress in 1908.

AT AUCTION

On the premises, Holbrook, Kosciusko Island near Shakan, Southeastern Alaska, Saturday, May 25, 1907, the entire property of the Alaska Fish Products Co., consisting of five claims of 20 acres each surrounding Holbrook Harbor; one sawmill and equipment with daily capacity of 10,000 feet, steamer "Weowner," five first class fish scows, fish boats for two crews, seine winches, seines, skiffs and necessary fishing equipments, saltery, about 25 tons of salt, bunk houses, cabins, dining room and kitchen. All to be sold as a whole or in part.

The property is located in a well protected and sheltered harbor in the midst of good fishing grounds. Holbrook can be reached from Ketchikan or Wrangell, and arrangements will be made to take intending purchasers on steamer leaving Wrangell two days prior to sale.

Terms of sale to be arranged with the representative on day of sale. Address Henry P. Umbsen, care of Lohman & Hanford, Seattle, prior to May 12, or care of P. C. McCormack, Wrangell, Alaska prior to May 23, 1907.

WEST COAST BREEZES

FROM SHAKAN, THE METROPOLIS OF THE WEST COAST PRINCE OF WALES.

Things are going some in this burg. The cannery has a large force of Chinamen making cans for a 48,000 pack.

The company is getting its new dynamo in order, and in a few days will be working in a blaze of glory.

Capt. Roy Cole is busy painting and otherwise improving the appearance of the Prospector, and she certainly looks skookum.

Fred Johnston of Wrangell to take charge of the sawmill, and it has been going some since.

Mrs. Hunt is sitting on the fence with a gun drawn on the following dogs. They made an early call upon her chicken yard a few mornings ago, and the flock was depleted by twenty-two.

Bill Smith has gone to El Capitan to put ballast in his new boat, Lady Smith. When completed she will be a dandy little craft.

Fred Brockman of Saar Koor was a caller at the store last week. He expects to furnish the Shakan Salmon Co. with the bulk of its red fish this season.

Mr. R. L. Fox is putting in some improvements at Marble Island. He has Denver Massey and Tom Baker working for him. His family is with him also.

The Alaska Marble Co. have just completed plans for a new cottage, the lumber for which was furnished by the Shakan mill.

The Farallon was in to Marble Creek this week and took out a load of marble which was being shipped to Tacoma.

Many of the natives are out logging, and things are on the q-t in Indian town. The Demert family left Sunday for Wrangell, to be gone a month or two.

Mr. I. P. Hunt, the manager and all around big stick for the Shakan Salmon Co., has associated with him this season, Mr. Sigmund J. Detroit, Minn., who will be besides being bookkeeper, assist in looking after things in general about the place.

While the Farallon was at Marble Creek last week, one of the quarries got too much anglefoot, and rumor says, got into trouble that he won't get out of so easily. The company gave him his time and he departed on the Ella Rohlfis.

Harry Swift came in on the Challenge from Wrangell, Sunday, bound for Klawick, TILLICUM.

J. H. Hoepfel left on the Hamholt last Thursday for his post at the Seattle cable office, and Mr. McNerny came up from Seattle to take his post here.

There was a mistake made in the bar fixtures shipped to the Wrangell Hotel, which "delayed the game" for several days. Fred Lynch says, however, that the fixtures received were "good enough for Alaska"—in the estimation of the wholesale house.

THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Stoves, Etc.

FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON

Logging, Flshing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits
A SPECIALTY

Everything at Lowest Prices

St. Michael Trading Company

New Spring Goods Are Arriving Continually
Oil Clothes—Cannery Supplies

Large Assortment Ladies' Suiting and White Goods

Tin Shop in Connection

Camp Stoves, Heaters and Gasoline Tanks Made to Order

Odd Jobs on Short Notice

Sole Agents for Chase & Sanborn Coffee and Hercules Powder

BANKING BY MAIL

IS SAFE AND PRACTICAL

IT IS ALSO VERY SIMPLE, and if you are interested in saving money, write to us about our system of banking by mail, and we will send you a booklet regarding our Savings Department and its 4 PER CENT INTEREST

DEXTER HORTON & CO., BANKERS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000

SEATTLE

THE OLDEST BANK IN WASHINGTON

GROCERIES

MEATS

Hazelwood Butter
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ANYTHING

WALTER C. WATERS

WRANGELL, ALASKA

Wrangell Marble

.... Works

Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for shipping to all points in Alaska.

Lowery & Woodbridge

WRANGELL, ALASKA

Do not buy an Expert—Buy a Little Giant
BEST BY TEST
RELIABLE
REVERSIBLE
TWO-CYCLE
Simple and easy to operate, only three moving parts, no gears, valves or springs, nothing to get out of order. Many bearings ball-bolted. Workmanship and material of the highest order, and guaranteed. Jump sparks, ignition. Not heavy for camp use. Modest in every detail.
SAM CUNNINGHAM, Agent
Wrangell, Alaska

The Hudson's Bay Co's. Steamer HAZELTON

Will leave Wrangell, Alaska, for Telegraph Creek, B. C., and way points along the Stikine River, on or about

MAY 20, 1907

offering finest accommodations for tourists and hunters.

For rates and other particulars, address

J. P. BUCEY, Master. G. LOCKERBY, Purser, Wrangell, Alaska

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VRANGEL.....ALASKA.

Uncle Sam has enough to keep him awake o' nights without Cuba barking and scratching at his door.

With her first proposal a girl is convinced that she will need a large blank-book in which to keep the record of her offers.

"Passes," says the Railway Age, "are not absolutely extinct." This may be so, but they may be listed among our rarest curiosities.

Henry Watterson says "tipping" cannot be defended on ethical grounds. Has anyone been trying to defend it on grounds of that kind?

A German scientist says that gold when melted gives off a precious odor. The majority of people like the smell of it even when it is unmet.

Kouropatkin has explained why Russia was defeated by Japan. We may expect very soon to learn whether it pays in Russia to tell the truth.

A Pennsylvania man who robbed his employer of \$600 confessed and was given a raise of wages, but we wouldn't advise any one else to try that method.

An astronomer declares that he can tell us the weight of the stars. But he can't tell us what particular good it would do us to know the weight of the stars.

It is claimed by Governor Swettenham's friends that he looks like Admiral Dewey. This only goes to show that it is unsafe to judge a man by his looks.

The czar has informed Ambassador Meyer that he admires President Roosevelt. No doubt Nicholas, if the truth were known, envies our President a little, too.

The newest thing in vests, as shown at the convention of the National Custom Cutters' Association in Chicago, buttons down the back. Fellow-citizens, shall we stand for this?

John D. Rockefeller has just given away more money in a single day than old man Croesus ever saw in all his life. Yet there are people who insist that we are making no progress.

There is very little originality in Mr. Rockefeller's gems of thought. Some of them were written years ago, by men who may not have known where their next meal was coming from.

Prof. Shailer Mathews says marriage is no picnic. But that is only his opinion. By reference to our scrapbook we find where Grover Cleveland declared married life to be one grand sweet song, which is much nicer than any picnic we ever attended.

One of the leading physicians of Baltimore has begun to go hatless, and he advises all other men to do the same, assuring them that if they will do so they will never be bald-headed. But what encouragement is there in this movement for the man who is really bald?

Some people have queer notions of philanthropy. A woman whose wealthy husband was sent to the Colorado penitentiary for counterfeiting has suddenly been filled with pity for penitentiary convicts and has announced that she will devote the rest of her life to visiting the different prisons and alleviating the sufferings of their inmates. It seems never to have occurred to her that they were sent to prison to suffer and that if it was desirable or just that they should suffer less the State could arrange it without spending a cent more on their confinement.

It is not many years since Americans in England were criticized by Englishmen as using bad English. This all seems to be changed, for the other day Sidney Lee, a well-known British author, said in a lecture in London that the Americans use better English than the English themselves, and some of the London newspapers agree with him. One of them, in speaking of Americans, says, "Their best writers succeed in maintaining a purity of style—American law-books, for instance, are models in this respect—which need not fear comparison with that of our own, and their best speakers are not only almost pedantically correct in their English, but have a copiousness of vocabulary rarely attained by English orators."

An interesting effect of the agitation for an income tax in France is seen in the decrease in the market price of the three per cent securities following the announcement of the purpose of the government to tax the income derived from them. The effect of the tax would be to decrease the net income from the bonds, and would therefore be equivalent to a reduction in the rate of interest. In some of the American States, New York, for instance, when a city desires to borrow money for local improvements, it secures permission from the Legislature to exempt the bonds from local taxation. Massachusetts exempts its own bonds from taxation. The financial authorities know that when the normal rate of interest on money is four per cent it is impossible to borrow money

at that rate if the lender is required to pay back in taxes one and one-half per cent on the face value of the bonds. If the bonds were taxed, the borrowing State, county or city would have to pay five and a half per cent interest and collect in taxes one and a half per cent, making the net rate four per cent. They fix the rate at four per cent in the first place. They will learn in France, if they do not know it already, that an act of parliament cannot change the operation of the natural laws of trade.

General Kuropatkin's book, which is the history of a colossal failure, suggests some reflections on military failures and failures in general. There is such a thing as a success which does not succeed, and there is such a thing as a failure which does not fail. Napoleon is credited with the remark, "One or two more victories like that and I am ruined," and the most brilliant generalship of all may consist in repeated retreats, which are nothing more than repeated failures. The American revolutionary war was, on the American side, a series of failures constituting in the aggregate complete success. In some cases failure in the end sought entails success in something greater. It has been said that "no failure is excusable," but if that is true at all it must be in some paradoxical sense. History is full of failures which have not only been excusable but which were so sublime in their merit that the world will never cease to praise them in history, poetry and song. Some have failed rather than do something dishonorable and er than do something dishonorable and many because with Spartan heroism they obeyed the orders of imbecile or drunken superiors. The only failures that are real calamities are failures in the attempt to do something wrong. When nations or individuals get up schemes of plunder, by treachery or by brute force, and are beaten their failure is an unmitigated evil, because they cannot fall back either on their self-respect or the sympathy of others. That is what makes Kuropatkin's failure bitter. Russia had deliberately formed a scheme for the absorption of China by dishonest intrigue and stealthy encroachments. It was a robber's enterprise and when it failed the whole world rejoiced and there was no silver lining whatever to the cloud of failure. The world, as a general thing, is extremely cold toward people who fail and warmly appreciative of those who succeed. "Nothing succeeds like success," it is said. In the long run this is a good rule. In selecting men for important positions it is certainly safer to choose those who have been successful in a similar position or at least in some position. That this rule is infallible is a great mistake. Success may be accidental, undeserved or falsely credited, just as failure may be, and some of the greatest failures ever made in war, in business, in diplomacy, in science, in literature or anything else have been made by so-called successful men.

President Roosevelt's Literary Work.
It is to creative literary work that the President turns for relaxation, and for a respite from the responsibilities and worries of his great office; of these the general public can form no appreciation. Some notion of the militant forces with which it has to contend was furnished at the close of the President's great fight to secure justice to all shippers alike, and to the traveling public, on the great highways of commerce. The Railroad Rate Bill was ready for passage in the upper house of Congress, when Senator Tillman disclosed the fact that the President, through ex-Senator Chandler, had been carrying on secret negotiations with the Democrats of the Senate. Charges were made, and promptly denied from the White House, that the President had turned his back on certain Republicans of the Senate. A merry shindy seemed imminent, but, after issuing his temperate statement, the President remained silent. Why he was able to keep still is now known.

Having made public his statement, the President said to his secretary, Mr. Loeb: "We are now in for a week's ghost dance. Chandler and Tillman and Bailey must have their fling. If I read what is said it will make me angry. So I'm going to interest myself in an absorbing task. I shall write that article on the ancient Irish sagas."

The "ancient Irish sagas"—how many people know anything about them? How many could compare the Erse with the Norse sagas? Truly remarkable is the article in a recent magazine, "The Ancient Irish Sagas," and signed, "Theodore Roosevelt." It is remarkable for the high quality of the writer's literary style, and yet more particularly for the deep study and comprehensive insight into an unusual subject.—Success Magazine.

Speed Necessary.
"My! How fast you're running!" exclaimed the dressmaker's lapboard to the sewing machine.
"Of course," replied the sewing machine, without a moment's pause; "I've got to make a train."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Related Testimonials.
If the testimonials of love and faith on our tombstones were uttered in our daily life, how often would they have helped us over the briery fields and rocky roads of existence!—Baltimore American.

Those verses on the valentines read as if they might be the product of emotional insanity.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

ELECTRIFICATION OF STEAM RAILWAYS.

By Blon F. Arnold.



Previous to 1904 the officials of the steam railways of the country had paid but little attention to the subject of electricity, but were beginning to realize the drawbacks that were being made upon their local traffic by the interurban roads. This caused the more progressive ones among them to begin carefully to investigate the claims of the advantages of electric traction, with the result that at that time there either were contemplated, or well under way, a number of important electric installations, which could be credited to the favorable decisions of steam railway officials.

The Pennsylvania railroad system, in addition to the electrification of its great terminal system in the vicinity of New York, gradually is electrifying the Long Island Railroad system, which so effectively gridsrons the island lying east of Manhattan Island, and known as Long Island.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company also is going to great expense in the electrification of its line from New York City to Stamford, Conn., a distance of thirty-one miles, with probability of gradual extension of electric traction over its system.

These few examples, together with the electrical operation of the great Simplon tunnel, by means of which the traveler will be carried from Switzerland into Italy without the annoyance due to the obnoxious gases emitted from the steam locomotive, I believe are sufficiently impressive to emphasize the correctness of the lines of development outlined by me in 1904, involving, as they do, an expenditure of approximately \$100,000,000 for electrical equipment, and a collateral investment of some \$500,000,000 more.

MEDICINE HAS MADE GREAT STRIDES.

By Dr. W. H. Welch.



I wish to emphasize the mutual helpfulness of the various medical sciences in the development of medical knowledge and practice. Consider, for example, the indispensable share of embryology, of anatomy, gross and microscopic, of physiology, of pathological anatomy, of clinical study, in the evolution of our knowledge of the latest contribution to diseases of the circulatory system—that disturbance of the cardiac rhythm called "heart block." Similar illustrations of the unity of the medical sciences and of the co-operation of the laboratory and the clinic might be multiplied indefinitely from all classes of disease.

Great as has been the advance of medicine in the last half century, it is small, indeed, in comparison with what remains to be accomplished. On every hand there are still unsolved problems of disease of overshadowing importance. The ultimate problems relate to the nature and fundamental properties of living matter, and the power to modify these properties in desired directions. Knowledge breeds new knowledge, and we cannot doubt that research will be even more productive in the future than it has been in the past. It would be hazardous in

EDITING CONSULAR REPORTS.

All Statements Calculated to Hurt Foreign Nations Are Cut Out.

In the bureau of trade relations the consular reports are carefully read and, when necessary, so revised as to eliminate everything unsuitable for publication from the standpoint of the interests of the government, says the Atlantic. Not infrequently a report is of such character as to make it inexpedient to publish any portion, in which case it is filed in toto in the archives of the department of state for future reference. All statements in the reports calculated to cause adverse criticism in a foreign country, or to bring about diplomatic representations on the part of another government, or to embarrass the administration of any executive branch of our government are omitted from the material transmitted to the department of commerce and labor for publication.

Under the head of matter that is objectionable because of its probable effect in a foreign community come slighting allusions to any nationality or race; adverse criticism, even implied, of the political, social, or religious institutions; disparaging statements in regard to the enforcement of the laws; charges of dishonesty and inefficiency of the officials, etc. In short, anything that reflects on the integrity and efficiency of the foreign administration, or that might offend the sensibilities of the people of the country, is eliminated in the state department, which is, of course, the best judge of the diplomatic properties.

Different Out There.

The owner of the ranch in one of the arid regions of the great West was entertaining an Eastern relative. He showed him over his broad acres, spoke of the difficulties that had been overcome in making the desert blossom as the rose, and outlined his plans for the future.

"But is it possible," asked the visitor, "to make more than a bare living on such land and in such a climate as this?"

"It is. I have made considerably more than a bare living on this land," "I am glad to hear it, Cyrus. Then you have something laid by for a rainy day, have you?"

"Not exactly," rejoined the host, with a laugh. "On the contrary, with the help of an occasional rainy day I have managed to lay something by for the dry days."

Never Thought of Love.

Visitor (at studio)—I do not see how an artist could paint such a beautiful woman without falling in love with her.

Great Artist—I assure you, madam, that while painting that picture I never once thought of love.

"Yes. You see, the model was my wife."

"Is it possible?"—Tit-Bits.

the extreme to attempt to predict the particular direction of future discovery. How unpredictable, even to the most farsighted of a past generation, would have been such discoveries as the principles of antiseptic surgery, antitoxins, bacterial vaccines, opsonins, the extermination of yellow fever by destruction of a particular species of mosquito, and many other recent contributions to medical knowledge.

LIFE IS STILL ROMANTIC.

By Helen Oldfield.



This century claims to be, and is, intensely practical. The struggle for life is strenuous, and many are forced to "cut their hard paths straightly by Poor Richard's eloquence." On the other hand, we are continually told that modern society has no earnestness, no depth, little or no sincerity, and, worst of all, no high moral standard. Fashion and pleasure and a sham love are the amusements of the hour. To outshine each other in dress, in engagements, in admirers is apparently the whole duty of young women in the "classes." There can be no love without romance. Take that away and poetry vanishes; even as war without romance is merely licensed slaughter, so love, bereft of its sentiment, is but an affair of sale and barter. It is love, romantic love, which makes of marriage the most sacred and beautiful of ties; that sweet passion which South has called "the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe," which, wisely controlled and rightly bestowed, warms, elevates and brightens life. But it should not be lightly given nor heedlessly accepted. The heart should carefully discriminate between true love and its many spurious imitations; with its sacred aureole of glory no unworthy object should be crowned, neither should it be allowed to dominate reason and judgment. Romantic love is by no means one and the same with blind, unreasoning passion.

TRIAL MARRIAGES WOULD BE MONSTROUS.

By Rev. Dr. Frank Crane.



The modern novel attack upon the family is nothing but another form of the world old complaint against human destiny. Mrs. Parsons suggests trial marriages. The scheme of trial marriages is, of course, simply monstrous. To cure a slight evil it would open the door to a most certain and positive crime. It would put a premium upon the wicked propensities of men. When a man and woman marry it is right that it should be under the promise of "for better or for worse, in sickness and in health, for richer, for poorer, till death do us part." It is this feeling of finality in the act of marriage that brings out the good in both parties. For few marriages fail which would not have succeeded had there been unswerving loyalty to the spirit of the marriage vows. Men and women are so constituted that, other things being reasonably equal, and there being no intolerable and manifest incongruity, their living together in loyalty induces love more and more.

ARCHWAY TO THE EDDY HOUSE.



This photograph shows the main entrance to Pleasant View, the home near Concord of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science. The home of Mrs. Eddy, Pleasant View, occupies approximately fourteen acres, situated on Warren street, where that thoroughfare begins to assume the aspect of a beautiful country road, and about a mile from the business center of Concord. The "home place" has ten acres, to which has been added the Tuttle property of about four acres adjoining. The house is about forty feet back from the street, and to the rear of the buildings the ground slopes gradually down into a picturesque valley.

ODDEST TREE IN AUSTRALIA.

In Time of Drouth the Cattle Feed Upon the Wood.

The vegetation of Australia is different from that of any other country. The various species number about 10,000, which is a far greater number than is to be found in Europe. A peculiarity of the trees found growing near the coast is the vertical direction of the foliage, which allows the sunlight to pass easily through the leaves. Many curious trees are found, but none is more remarkable than the bottle tree, or baobab. The peculiarity of the tree is found in its abnormal trunk, which, as compared with other forest trees, is out of all proportion to its branches. Sometimes the trunk is nearly spherical, resembling a huge inverted turnip.

The peculiar nature of its spongy soft wood is responsible for this rejuvenescence. The tissues contain large quantities of moisture in the form of mudlage. Indeed, in time of drouth the trees are often felled and the wood broken up into small pieces. This the cattle devour with great relish. The fruit takes the form of a thin-shelled gourdlike capsule covered with a thin green velvety pile. In fine examples they are equal in size to small coconuts. When ripe they contain a flour-like powder having a peculiar acid flavor not unlike cream of tartar. The fruit remains attached to the branches for a considerable time after the leaves

have fallen. The flower which precedes the fruit is white, somewhat like those of the eucalyptus, its center being filled with a sheaf of slender white stamens. The African baobab has the peculiarity of hanging its fruit from the branches by means of long cordlike stems sometimes from a foot and a half to two feet in length. In common with the dragon trees of Tenerife, the baobabs are regarded as the slowest growing trees and the longest lived members of the vegetable world.

This dragon tree of Tenerife was one of the wonders of the vegetable kingdom. It stood near the town of Oratava, on the island of Tenerife, and many travelers examined and measured it. Meyen found it to be seventy-five feet high and forty-eight in girth. Just above the ground it was seventy-nine feet in circumference. Humboldt found it and when he measured it discovered that it had not changed in size since the days of the French adventurers, the Bethencourts, who seized the island in the fifteenth century, some four centuries before. The trunk was hollow and a staircase had been erected inside by which one could ascend to the height at which the branches began. This relic of ages was unfortunately destroyed by a hurricane in 1867.

Handicapped.

"Alas," moaned the leopard, "I can't sneak out of recitations any more. I'm always spotted."—Harvard Lampoon.



Building a City.

When it is cold and rainy and the little ones are tired of playing nursery games let them try their hands at building a city. Yes, building a CITY. Now, don't look incredulous, for it can be done, and in one day, too.

Supply yourself with all the empty pasteboard boxes you can find about the house, a pair of scissors that your mother has thrown out of her work basket (they'll do to cut pasteboard and paper), a tube of library paste, your box of water colors and a soft lead pencil. Then set to work.

The architectural designs should be first drawn on scrap paper, then following them on the pasteboard box sides, cutting out carefully and putting together with thin paper and paste. All doors and windows must be cut and completed before joining the four sides of a building. The roof goes on last.



PASTEBOARD HOUSES.

After the paste has dried thoroughly begin tinting with the water colors. Some of the buildings should be made to resemble bricks, stones, boards and shingles may be brought into shape with the lead pencil.

A large table in the center of the room will answer for the city's site. If the builders do not like a level site, they may have as many hills as desired by laying small pillows about the table and covering with a bed spread, smoothing it over the ups and downs made by the pillows to give a good surface on which to place the houses.

A public square may be laid out with the public buildings, such as stores, a church, a court house, a school house and a public library, grouped about it. Arrange the residences along streets opening into the public square. On account of the uncertainty of the "pillow ground," it would be more satisfactory to keep the table surface flat and hard for the city site, then there will be no danger from a careless little hand or arm resting against the hillside to tumble the houses into the hollows below.

An illustration accompanies which will give an idea of a pasteboard city that was "bulldozed by little hands."

Learning Their Letters.

Now, little kitty, come to me.
And learn to say your letters.
"Mew-ew-ew!—mew—yow, meow!"
And so she mews her letters.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G—
Why don't you speak each letter?
H, I, J—there, that's the way!
Says kitty, "I know better!"

Now, little doggy, come to me.
And learn to say your letters.
"Bow-wow-wow! Wow-wow-ow-ow!"
And so he barks his letters.

Now, little rooster, come to me.
And learn to say your letters.
"Kicker-kee! Co-doodle-doo!"
And so he crows his letters.

Now, big lion, come to me.
And learn to say your letters.
"Ro-wo-oh! Oh! wo-oh!"
And so he roars his letters.

Now, little laddie, climb my knee,
And learn to say your letters.
"A, B, C, D, E, F, G!"
And so he names his letters.

"A, B, C, D, E, F, G!"
The dear old lesson learning.
"H, I, J," sweet lips will say,
Till the big round earth stops turning!—St. Nicholas.

A Fireproof Tree.

There is a tree in Colombia, South America, that the hottest fire cannot burn. It is called the rhopala. The people in the district of Bolima are in the habit of setting fire to the plains during the dry season, every year, for the purpose of destroying the dry weeds that might interfere with the growth of vegetation when the rains come. Everything goes down before these great fires, old and young trees, as well as weeds, everything except this rhopala tree, which always survives. It is an ugly plant, small and scraggy, with a wild and desolate appearance, but it is a veritable salamander in the vegetable world. Its ability to resist fire consists in the structure of its bark, the outer part of which, to the depth of half an inch, is formed of dead cells and fibres. This makes an impenetrable coat, which not only will not

burn, itself, but keeps the fire from the living inner parts.

How Nails Were Named.

Several accounts are given of the origin of the terms "sixpenny," "eightpenny," "tenpenny," and so on, as applied to the various sizes of the old-fashioned nails. According to one statement, when nails were made by hand, the penny was taken as a standard of weight, and six were made to equal the weight of a copper penny. Another explanation is that tenpenny nails originally sold for tenpence a hundred, sixpenny nails for sixpence a hundred, and so on, the smaller nails selling for the lower price. Still another explanation is that 1,000 nails of the tenpenny size used to weigh ten pounds, 1,000 of the sixpenny size, six pounds, and so on. Of the ordinary sixpenny nails, there are eighty to the pound; of the eightpenny there are fifty; of the tenpenny, thirty-four; of the twelvepenny, thirty-nine.

The Whip-Poor-Will.

This bird of noisless flight and loud voice receives its common name because of its note. It lives in deep forests and dark thickets. Unless disturbed, it remains in the daytime in quiet seclusion, perched on the ground, on an old log or sometimes dozing lengthwise on the lichen-covered limb of a tree. The whip-poor-will rears its young on the ground, and, like the night hawk, it subsists on insects, many of which are harmful.

The male night hawk has conspicuous white spots on five large wing feathers and a narrow band of white crossing the tail feathers near their ends.

The whip-poor-will has no white patches on large wing feathers, but the six lateral tail feathers only of this bird have white markings.

A Polyglot Schoolboy.

An 8-year-old boy, who speaks four foreign languages fluently, has been admitted to the high school at Brookline, Mass. His name is William James Sidis. He has also a remarkable knowledge of mathematics and physics.

A BABY-SHOW.

Over the green lawns of the Boston suburbs, scamper great gray squirrels, waving their plumed tails in the triumph of their undisputed rights. For these creatures, with their quick movements and saucy chatter, enjoy welcome freedom of the ground, and they store their harvest without thought of tax or disposssession. That they have their cares and forethought is evident by their careful attention to business and accumulation of wealth. That there is also maternal pleasure and pride of family in these tree households is shown by the experience of a lady who lives in a suburban town.

The lady had made a pet of one of the fine gray squirrels which dwelt on her premises. She would sit on her piazza and feed the pretty creature from her hand. The squirrel soon became quite fearless and would stay about its friend, and even curl up in her lap, but was always alert to dart off at the approach of another person.

One day the lady was sitting on her veranda when she noticed her pet making its way across the grass, followed by three fat and fluffy balls of gray fur.

Up to the piazza came the big squirrel, taking the steps with graceful leaps. In vain the babies tried to surmount the troublesome obstacles. Their legs were too short and their strength too small, and every time they tried to jump up a step, back they fell in futile little heaps. In vain the mother urged; the Hill of Difficulty was too steep.

The eager watcher appreciated the situation. The proud parent had brought her little ones to show her friend.

The lady wrote an account of the circumstance to a famous naturalist who is beloved by all Americans. In answer he told her that he would have given much to have had anything as beautiful and touching come to him.

She Knew.

A young lawyer had become very much attached to a certain young woman, who was somewhat celebrated among her friends for her repartee. The only obstacle in the pathway of the young man was his exceeding shyness, for while always in command of himself in the court room, he became almost speechless in the presence of his adored one. As one method of showing his devotion it was his custom to shower his innamorato with presents.

The young lady's mother, being far from satisfied with the status of the case, broached the subject.

"My dear," she said, "you have let Mr. Brown practically monopolize your society for a year and now have scarcely any other callers. Has he ever given you to understand that his intentions are serious?"

"No, he hasn't said anything, but I know they are."

"How can you know it, if he has said nothing?"

"Well," she said, "you know he is a lawyer, and lawyers always commence a contract with, 'Know all men by these presents.'"

Any man who flirts with trouble is apt to have a breach-of-promise suit on his hands sooner or later.

Lots of people try to conceal themselves among the branches of their family trees.

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Needs purifying and your whole system renovating in the spring, as pimples, boils, eruptions, loss of appetite and that tired feeling annually prove.

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WANTED A good salesman (one with horse and buggy preferred) for good legitimate selling article in big demand. Will pay from \$150 to \$250 per month. Permanent. Address: **SPECIALTY SELLING COMPANY** 321 Hawthorne Ave., Portland, Oregon

President Roosevelt has become a member of the simplified spelling board, and will continue to use the new forms in his private correspondence. At the same time, it is announced, that William Archer, the English critic, has become a member of the board, and that Professor Jordan, of Stanford University, would remain on the board, contrary to report.

A Friendly Offer. "I always take a sleeper when I travel." "Is that so? Well, you can have that one in my front office. He's no good here."—Baltimore American.

Brain Biscuit. Beat one egg light, add one and one-half cups of milk, one-half cup of molasses, two cups of bran, one cup of flour, a teaspoonful of soda and a pinch of salt. Bake in muffin rings.

A German scientist says that golf when melted gives off a precious odor. The majority of people like the smell of it even when it is unmet.

Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine.

This is the first question your doctor would ask: "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to recovery. Keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.

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THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1322—Edward III. defeated the Barons at Boroughbridge.

1369—Peter of Castile defeated at Montiel.

1470—Lancastrians defeated at battle of Stamford (War of the Roses).

1471—Edward IV. of England returned from exile.

1507—Cesar Borgia, son of Pope Alexander VI., assassinated.

1614—Bartholomew Legat burned at Smithfield for heresy.

1644—Charles granted Rhode Island uniting it with Providence plantation.

1690—The Long Parliament dissolved by its own act.

1744—The French and Indian war began in Canada.

1757—Admiral John Byng of the English navy shot for failing to do his duty.

1780—Don Galvez, Spanish governor of New Orleans, captured Mobile from the English.

1781—Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

1802—Congress reduced the army to the peace establishment of 1796.

1804—United States land offices established at Kaskaskia, Ill., Vincennes, Ind., and Detroit.

1806—Gustavus Adolphus IV., King of Sweden, dethroned; succeeded by Charles XIII.

1820—Maine admitted to the Union.

1821—Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia abdicated.

1823—John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent, one of England's greatest admirals, died.

1830—Yucatan declared itself independent. Congress provided for a boundary line between Louisiana and Arkansas.

1831—Parliamentary reform bill introduced in the British House of Commons.

1843—The city of Victoria, B. C., founded by Gov. Douglas.

1844—John V. Mason of Virginia became Secretary of the Navy.

1854—England, France and Turkey formed triple alliance against Russia.

1856—Ferry boat between Philadelphia and Camden sunk; 30 lives lost.

1857—Railway suspension bridge between Toronto and Hamilton gave way; 77 lives lost.

1858—Orsini and Pietri guillotined for attempted assassination of Napoleon III.

1861—Island No. 10 bombarded.

1862—Commodore Dupont took possession of Jacksonville, Fla. Gen. Burnside attacked the Confederate fortifications at New Bern, N. C.

1863—Unsuccessful attempt of Farragut's fleet to pass Confederate batteries at Port Hudson.

1865—Battle of Averysborough, N. C.

1866—Georgia appropriated \$200,000 to buy corn for the indigent poor of the State.

1871—First legislative assembly of Province of Manitoba opened.

1875—Archbishop McCloskey of New York created a Cardinal. Gold discovered in Deadwood and Whitegold gulches, South Dakota.

1878—England declared war on the Kaffirs in South Africa.

1879—Duke of Connaught married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia.

1881—Alexander II. of Russia assassinated.

1884—Osman Digna's forces began their retreat before the English army in the Sudan. System of standard time adopted throughout America. First through train over Mexican Central railroad.

1886—Gen. Pope of United States army retired after fifty years' service.

1891—New Orleans mob lynched eleven Italians accused of murder of Chief of Police Hennessy.

1894—Bland coinage bill passed the Senate. British House of Commons adopted resolution advising abolition of the House of Lords.

1895—Negroes killed in 'longshoremen riots at New Orleans. Illinois Supreme Court declared eight-hour law for women invalid.

1898—Eleven lives lost by the burning of the Bowers mission lodging house in New York.

1900—Bloemfontein taken. President McKinley signed the Gold Standard currency bill.

1904—United States Supreme Court decided Northern Securities Company was illegal.

1906—Supreme Court decided witnesses in anti-trust proceedings cannot be excused from testifying against their corporations.

Magazine for the Blind. The first regular literary magazine for the use of blind people, provision for which was made by Mrs. Ziegler, widow of the baking powder millionaire, has made its appearance. It is about eight times as bulky as a copy of the Century Magazine, although containing fewer words. One section deals with important current events of the month. Copies will be sent free to the blind, who, according to statistics, now number 50,568 in the United States.



Once in a while you see a girl who doesn't care if people know how old she is. She is usually 17.—Somerville Journal.

"Senator, a political job is pretty hard work, isn't it?" "Not very," replied Senator Badger, "but getting it is."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Chapleigh—I was all broke up over a girl once, doncher know. Miss Knox—Ah, I see! And some of the pieces were lost.—Chicago Daily News.

"How do you get those clinging ways?" asked the country cousin. "Hanging from street-car straps," answered the city girl.—Washington Herald.

The Simple One—Going away for your health? Why, that is very sudden. Does your doctor recommend it? The Wise One—No, my lawyer.—Puck.

"Do you know that I am soon to be engaged to Mr. Huber?" "Is that so? Has he spoken to your mother?" "No, but my mother has spoken to him."—Megendorfer Blaetter.

Passenger (about to leave the cars, sees his heavy satchel fall from the rack on a lady's head)—That's very fortunate. I had just forgotten it was there.—Ellegende Blaetter.

Grayce—My dressmaker says I ought not to wear white with my skin. Mayne—Don't believe her, dear. White and yellow make quite a pretty combination.—Baltimore American.

"I never was so happy before," said the new benedict. "Marriage has made a different man of me." "I'm glad to hear it," said his rival, "for your wife's sake."—Philadelphia Press.

Patience—How do you know Peggy is alone? Patrice—Because I hear her singing. "But that's no sign." "Yes, it is. If there was any one with her she'd be talking."—Yonkers Statesman.

Future Father-in-Law—I am sorry to inform you that my daughter will not receive her fortune until after my death. Future Son-in-Law—Well, and how old are you now?—Simplicissimus.

If you have any room left in your tool box, be sure and fill it with money. You can, on an auto tour, get along without anything but money. If there is any doubt about this, throw the tools away.—Life.

A young man went up for an examination and was "plucked." He sent the following telegram to his anxious family: "Examination splendid. Professors enthusiastic. They demand an encore."—El Rio.

Thank heaven, the multiplication table doesn't change! It is the only thing a mother knows that is the same as when she went to school, and which she can speak of without being corrected.—Atchison Globe.

"Some men insist that woman has no business brains, but there is a young woman who conducts a large business and it calls for head work all the time." "Who is she?" "My wife's milliner."—Cleveland Press.

Deacon—By the way, that man Brown you married a year ago, has he paid you your fee yet? Clergyman—No; the last time I reminded him of it he said I'd be fortunate if he didn't sue me for damages.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Seelig—Yes, it was my first ocean trip. Miss Romanz—Ah! When you realized that you were on the great bosom of old ocean did you not feel like shouting in your exhilaration? Mr. Seelig—Well, I don't know about the exhilaration, but I—er—could scarcely contain myself.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The modern wife is beginning to astonish the modern husband. A man came home at 3 a. m. He took off his shoes on the front doorstep. Then he unlocked the door and went cautiously upstairs on tiptoe, holding his breath. But light was streaming through the keyhole of the bedroom door. With a sigh he paused. Then he opened the door and entered. His wife stood by the bureau, fully dressed. "I didn't expect you'd be sitting up for me, my dear," he said. "I haven't been," she said. "I just came in myself."—The New Voice.

A Hardship. Favored Walter—I'm goin' to leave here when my week is up. Regular Guest—Eh! You get good pay, don't you? "Yes, 'bout the same's everywhere." "And tips besides?" "A good many."

"Then what's the matter?" "They don't allow no time for goin' out to meals. I have to eat here."—London Mail.

The Chronic Kicker. "What's the matter?" "Oh, the kentry's goin' to rack an' ruin."

"But times are good." "That's it. We're too prosperous."—Washington Herald.

The Traveling Need. The Social Philosopher was reviewing the situation. "We don't want overbold railroad employees," he said, "but we do need wreckless schedules."—Baltimore American.

Unpleasant truths always please a lot of people whom they do not concern.

Candied Pineapple. Put two cupsful of white sugar and one-third as much water on the fire in a saucepan. Boil to the "thread," that is, until the candy will form threads when dropped from the spoon. Put the candy in a warm place where it will not boil, and then drop in two or three pieces of the fruit. Carefully lift out with a fork, and put it on a greased plate. Be careful not to stir the candy, as that would make it go to sugar. Put in more fruit, and lift out carefully in the same way, and if the candy should begin to sugar add water and boil until it reaches the same point again. Continue the dipping until all the pieces of fruit are covered with a perfectly transparent and dry coat of candy. Nothing could be prettier than a small cut-glass dish heaped up with these fruits.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Flour Preserved by Compression.

In England much interest has been shown of late by the army and navy authorities in a new method of preserving flour by means of compression. With hydraulic pressure apparatus the flour is squeezed into the form of bricks, and experiments are reported to have shown that the pressure destroys all forms of larval life, thus preserving the flour from the ravages of insects, while it is equally secure from mold. Three hundred pounds of compressed flour occupy the same space as 100 pounds of flour in the ordinary state.

Soldierly Wit.

There once was a soldier quite thin, Whose tongue hung away from his chin, When asked what was wrong He gulped loud and long And said he was just mustard in.—Harvard Lampoon.

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A Nasty Knock.

Rev. Rodney Swope, rector of the Vanderbilt Church at Asheville, said the other night in the course of an address:

"These subtle attacks are the most unexpected and the most wounding. You have heard about the clergyman and his aged parishioner? The parishioner said that he thought clergymen should be better paid."

"I am pleased to hear you say that, Brother Brown," exclaimed the young man, beaming with good will and happiness. "It rejoices my heart to hear you say that."

"Yes," resumed the parishioner thoughtfully; "we'd get a better class of men, then."

Considerate. Singleton—What have you in that package, old man? Wedderly—An ash receiver. It's a present for my wife. Singleton—What! You don't mean to tell me she smokes cigarettes? Wedderly—Oh, no, but if she has an ash receiver for me to put my cigar ashes in it will save her the trouble of sweeping them up. See?—Chicago News.

A nobody is a man who is always boasting of his ancestors.

OLD SORES FED AND KEPT OPEN BY IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

Whenever a sore refuses to heal it is because the blood is not pure and healthy, as it should be, but is infected with poisonous germs or some old blood taint which has corrupted and polluted the circulation. Those most usually afflicted with old sores are persons who have reached or passed middle life. The vitality of the blood and strength of the system have naturally begun to decline, and the poisonous germs which have accumulated because of a sluggish and inactive condition of the system, or some hereditary taint which has hitherto been held in check, now force an outlet on the face, arms, legs or other part of the body. The place grows red and angry, festers and eats into the surrounding tissue until it becomes a chronic and stubborn ulcer, fed and kept open by the impurities with which the blood is saturated. Nothing is more trying and disagreeable than a stubborn, non-healing sore. The very fact that it resists ordinary remedies and treatments is good reason for suspicion; the same germ-producing cancerous ulcers are back of every old sore, and especially is this true if the trouble is an inherited one. Washes, salves, nor indeed anything else, applied directly to the sore, can do any permanent good; neither will removing the sore with caustic plasters or the surgeon's knife make a lasting cure. If every particle of the diseased flesh were taken away another sore would come, because the trouble is in the blood, and the **BLOOD CANNOT BE CUT AWAY.** The cure must come by a thorough cleansing of the blood. In S. S. S. will be found a remedy for sores and ulcers of every kind. It is an unequalled blood purifier—one that goes directly into the circulation and promptly cleanses it of all poisons and taints. It gets down to the very bottom of the trouble and forces out every trace of impurity and makes a complete and lasting cure. S. S. S. changes the quality of the blood so that instead of feeding the diseased parts with impurities, it nourishes the irritated, inflamed flesh with healthy blood.

I was afflicted with a sore on my face of four years' standing. It was a small pimple at first but it gradually grew larger and worse in every way until I became alarmed about it and consulted several physicians. They all treated me but the sore continued to grow worse. I saw S. S. S. advertised and commenced its use and after taking it a while I was completely cured. My blood is now pure and healthy from the effect of S. S. S., and there has not been any sign of the sore since S. S. S. cured it.

THOS. OWEN
West Union, Ohio.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE

Then the sore begins to heal, new flesh is formed, all pain and inflammation leaves, the place scabs over, and when S. S. S. has purified the blood the sore is permanently cured. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Write for our special book on sores and ulcers and any other medical advice you desire. We make no charge for the book or advice.

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Too Much for the Bishop.

A bishop once asked a class of boys some questions in mental arithmetic, says Answers.

"Now, my little man—you there," he said, "if I were to shoot at a tree with five birds in it, and kill three, how many would be left?"

"Three, sir."

"No, no, my boy; there would be only two left."

"Please, sir, you said you shot three; only they would be left, the other two would be fled away."

"Yes," replied the bishop; "you are quite right; you may sit down."

And he passed on to another classroom.

Volva is finding out that running Zion City is not as easy as it looked to him when Prophet Dowle was managing things by the simple twist of the wrist.

Ample Room. The Piano Mover—Think I can get it through this door? Mrs. Reed-Piper—Oh, my, yes! We take in the Sunday paper here, regularly.—Puck.



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S. N. U. No. 17—1907

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A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of **Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts** and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

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ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, in advance - \$2 00
Six Months, " " - 1 00
Three Months " " - 75

ADVERTISING RATES

Professional Cards, per month - \$1 00
Display, per inch " " - 1 00
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion;
5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

DRY STRAITS TALK

A survey of Dry Straits by the government engineers seems imminent, which survey is to be made for the purpose of determining the relative cost of dredging a ship channel through the sands with that of blasting and removing rocks and maintaining the present route through Wrangell Narrows.

This government of ours acts very queerly at times, and no man can say what it will do in this matter until the actual work is being done. But to close observers, who have passed through the two routes for years, there is but one conclusion, which is, that if the government expends millions upon millions of dollars to blast and remove thousand upon thousand yards of rock from Wrangell Narrows, the channel will still remain tortuous and the dangers to navigation not be obviated to any considerable extent; whereas, with a channel two hundred feet wide at the top and twenty feet deep at dead low water through Dry Straits, a perfectly safe passage would be assured to any vessel of ordinary draught.

As in any other narrow, rocky passages, the tides in the Wrangell Narrows run like a mill-tail, and if a big vessel's machinery or steering gear should become disabled while passing through, it is a ten-to-one shot that before an anchor could be made to hold, the vessel would be dashed against the rocks on one side or the other and possibly be hopelessly wrecked.

On the other hand, if a steamer's machinery should become disabled while passing through Dry Straits, an anchor would always find a hold in the sandy bottom; and even if it did not, there would be no rocks to bump into on either side of the channel.

If the Dry Straits improvement is made, a double row of piling will be driven along the east side of the proposed channel. Brush will be backed between the piling and covered with the sand taken from the cut. When this becomes solidified it will form a barrier to the sand coming from the Stikine River, and will eventually divert the channels of the river's delta, breaching the necessity of constant dredging to keep the channel at a proper depth.

As time goes on, the ebb and flow of the tides would keep carrying the sands out of the channel, and the sea wall preventing more sand from drifting in, the passage will rapidly become deeper and better. From a standpoint of convenience, safety and economy, there is no comparison between the two routes in question.

While the improvement of Dry Straits would assure a better steamship and mail service to every part of southeastern Alaska, as well as that portion of the interior served by the steamers plying on this route, it remains for the Wrangell Chamber of Commerce and this paper, alone, to bear the burden of

boosting. Come out of your lethargy, Russell, Coutant, Frame, Johnson, Hopp, and Troy, and let us hear from you in regard to this matter. Help us to help you. Hit your chambers of Commerce with an admonition to get busy. "In union there is strength," and a strong pull and a pull together will do the business. Y'heave ho, boys!

THE PEOPLE'S INNINGS

Oregon's senators and representatives in Washington have united in a well-digested purpose to demand the intervention of the federal government in forcing the Central, Union, and Southern Pacific railways to open up the lands with which they were endowed in the '60's and compel their sale to the people at the then contracted price of \$2.50 per acre. This is a splendid task and it has the endorsement of the people at large, and will, if successful, redound to the glory of old Oregon as has nothing in years past.

The railways have arbitrarily kept these untold millions of acres of land away from the people for years, despite the plain and simple text of the agreement by which the lands were turned over to them by Uncle Sam, and if any are sold, it is at figures far beyond the sum named in the original contract under which they acquired them.

The title did not actually pass with the land except in a hypothetical sense. They were given to the companies in lieu of cash grants which the government at that time was not able to make, with the distinct and recorded understanding that they were to be sold, later, to actual homesteaders at the maximum price of \$2.50 per acre, the revenue to accrue to the companies in lieu of the money grant then denied them by the government.

We hope to see the issue forced to its last consideration and the people given a chance to utilize them on the basic terms provided. The time is opportune and the weight of justice lies with the people. The lands were intended for them and only the hoggish policies of the companies has kept them back from use and occupancy. Good cess to the hands and brains of the men of Oregon who have determined to retrieve this monumental wrong, and to their confederates in congress.

The Wrangell Chamber of Commerce should take immediate steps toward marking that rock which stands in the entrance to Etolin Bay. A perpendicular spindle or buoy, fastened so that it would protrude at high tide, would be a big improvement, and would not be an expensive one.

Every member of the Wrangell Chamber of Commerce who loves his town, and wants to see her go

ahead, will attend the meeting of the Chamber tonight. Various questions of public interest come up at each meeting, yet only seven or eight faithful members regularly attend. Arrange your business so that you can give a few hours in each month to attending the meetings of this body, our one hope of advancement.

The fire wardens of the council should be given, and exercise, the authority to condemn and cause to be torn down, every old ramshackle building in the town limits. These old shacks are a nuisance in more ways than one, and should be removed from view.

ORDINANCE NO. 21

Providing for the registration of births and deaths within the incorporated limits of Wrangell, Alaska.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska:

Section 1.—There shall be a registration of all births and deaths in the Town of Wrangell, Alaska.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the Town Clerk of Wrangell, Alaska, to keep a record book, which book shall be known as a Birth and Death Registry Book, and it shall be the duty of said Town Clerk to make an entry in said book, whenever requested to do so, of any birth or death in said town, and no charges shall be made for such services.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of any physician, nurse, midwife, accoucher or attendant at childbirth, to report the same to the Town Clerk, and furnish names of parents, date of birth, sex of child and such other information as may be necessary to establish a true record of said birth, and shall in every instance state whether child was legitimate, illegitimate, stillborn, etc., provided said birth takes place within the town limits of Wrangell, Alaska.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of any physician, nurse or attendant to furnish the Town Clerk with information respecting any death that may take place under the charge of such physician, nurse or attendant, and this information must be furnished immediately after said death. The information required to be given must be: First, full name of deceased; second, date of birth, place of birth, alien or citizen of the United States, native or white, length of illness, cause of sickness and such other information as physician, nurse or attendant may have in their possession at the time of death or within a reasonable length of time after said death takes place.

PENALTY

Sec. 5.—Any violation of the foregoing sections of this ordinance shall subject said physician, nurse or attendant to a fine of not less than \$2.00 nor more than \$10 for each offense, and in default of payment of such fine to imprisonment in jail not less than one day nor more than five days, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

TIME OF TAKING EFFECT

Sec. 6.—This ordinance shall be published on the 9th, 10th and 23rd days of May, 1907, in the Alaska Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in Wrangell, Alaska, and shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed and approved this 6th day of May, 1907.
P. C. McCORMACK,
President of the Common Council and
ex-officio Mayor of Wrangell.
Attest: J. E. WORDEN,
Town Clerk.

ELIAS RUUD
Civil Engineer and Surveyor
U. S. Deputy Land Surveyor
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
Valentine Building JUNEAU, ALASKA

DR. HARRY C. DEVIGHNE
GENERAL PRACTICE.
Calls attended day or Night.
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Coffee and Doughnuts, 15c.

Coffee and Pie, 15c.

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Everything strictly first-class.
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JUNEAU, - ALASKA

ROBERT W. JENNINGS
Attorney at Law
JUNEAU, - ALASKA

**Stickline Tribe No. 5
Imp. O. R. M.**
Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Red Star's Hall, Wrangell, Alaska. Sojourning chiefs always welcomed. FRANK GOODRICH, Secretary. A. V. R. SNYDER, C. of R.
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ALASKA

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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?

If you are, here are some facts which will be interesting to you: Situated 700 miles from Seattle, on the regular steamship route, is the little city of

WRANGELL ALASKA

Surrounded by natural advantages and inducements for settlers. The fare for first class passage on any steamer from Seattle is \$22. The scenery enroute is the most beautiful to be found until you reach Alaska, whose mountains, glaciers, cascades, etc., combine in forming one vast panorama of marvelous grandeur.

FINEST OF CLIMATES

The climate of southeastern Alaska ranges from zero in winter to 90 degrees above in summer, the warm Japan current keeping the temperature up in winter, and the cooling north wind tempering the heated portion of the year. Flowers, vegetable and berries grow in abundance. Wild berries in lavish profusion.

OPPORTUNITIES

Thousands of acres of fine tillable land lie waiting for the homesteader. Mining development is only in its infancy, and there are unmistakable evidences of the existence of large bodies of minerals in this immediate locality.

Great forests of spruce, hemlock, red and yellow cedar abound on all the adjacent islands and mainland, offering lucrative investment for the lumberman, while there are many fine streams from which to take water power. A good furniture factory will pay.

The fisheries of Alaska need no introduction, as the quantity and quality of their products already attract attention from the markets of the world.

Upwards of a hundred trappers make this place their winter headquarters, and many thousands of dollars' worth of furs are shipped annually.

Deer, bear, duck, geese, etc., abound in such numbers as to make this section a veritable paradise for sportsmen, while caribou, moose, sheep and goats attract hunters from various parts of the globe to the Cassiar hunting grounds up the Stikine River, on which the Hudson's Bay Co. operates an elegant fleet of steamers.

Two Public Schools

For further information write to any merchant who care enough for the town to advertise in their home newspaper, or to

**THE SECRETARY
CHAMBER of COM'CE
WRANGELL, ALASKA**